



'Dry' U.S. Seems Assured by Six States' Vote

Seven "Dry" Legislatures Yet to Act Are Expected to Give Six More Needed

'Wets' Form Organization

Move Started to Force Submission of Referendum in 15 Commonwealths

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Six states to-day, by completing ratification of the Federal "bone dry" amendment, virtually assured national prohibition. Six more legislatures must ratify before the amendment becomes a law. Seven dry states are yet to take action, but nearly all, if not all, are expected to vote for the amendment, thus assuring its passage.

To-day's report of six states is the largest in one day since the amendment was submitted to the legislatures. Kansas, North Carolina, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas completed action on the bill, and the Utah House of Representatives and the Nebraska Senate voted for ratification. A test vote in the Wisconsin Legislature showed that the amendment will be ratified to-morrow.

States Acting to Date

The states which have ratified the amendment are Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Maryland, Arizona, Delaware, Texas, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, West Virginia, Washington, California, Kansas, North Carolina, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Illinois. Total, 30.

Dry states whose legislatures have not yet taken action on the amendment are: New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Total, 7.

Action to-day by the Illinois House of Representatives was by a vote of 81 to 66, the Senate having acted last week. The Arkansas Senate adopted unanimously the resolution ratifying the amendment, which was passed by the House yesterday. Following yesterday's endorsement by the Indiana Senate, the House to-day ratified by a vote of 87 to 11.

In Colorado, after some irregularity, the amendment resolution has passed the House and reached the third reading in the Senate, which is scheduled to take place to-morrow.

Restraining Order Issued

California the Assembly refused to reconsider its action of last night completing ratification of the amendment. Although disposed of by the Legislature, a temporary order restraining Governor William D. Stephens from certifying the legislative ratification was issued in San Francisco. Hearing was set for January 20.

Opposition to the national amendment is increasing, the "wets" effecting permanent organization in Chicago of a committee to fight national prohibition. Officers of the distillers' committee are Samuel Woolner, of Peoria, Ill., chairman; Henry M. Naylon, Rochester, vice-chairman; George F. Beterle, Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer; Levy Mayer, Chicago, chief counsel.

Resolutions adopted by the committee declare that fifteen of the states which already have ratified the prohibition amendment or are about to do so have laws requiring the submission of the question to the voters, and declared that legal steps would be taken to compel the referendum of the amendment in these states. The committee will meet January 28 in New York.

Politicians Are Mystified

Politicians here are frankly mystified every day by mail from their "wet" constituents which breathes optimism. "Out in the country," said one "wet" Senator to-night, "folks seem to think the returning soldiers, fresh from observation of the benefits of light wines in France, are going to upset this prohibition steam roller. They are not going to do anything of the sort. In the first place they will not be united, and in the second place they won't get here in time. The Federal amendment is being ratified by legislatures, not by popular votes, and the very essence of practical politics is that to vote for a moral reform never loses a candidate votes, but that to vote against it is almost suicide."

"So that even if the soldiers were all back, and all against prohibition, they could not stop it. But I venture the prediction that the dry amendment will be ratified by the six more states it needs while we have still nearly a million wet in France."

New York Senate Expected to Vote

Down Dry Resolution

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The "drys" started to force the issue here to-day. First they had the legislative leaders set aside next Tuesday afternoon for a joint hearing on the Thompson-McNab ratification resolution. Then Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, who is leading the fight in the Legislature, started to obtain signatures to force a call for a caucus of the Senate majority. Senator Thompson declared to-night that he would have the necessary fifty signatures, with a few to spare, before a week was at an end. The wet, who share the belief of

German Captives Will Be Used to Rebuild France

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Cabinet decided to-day that German war prisoners henceforth should be employed in reconstruction work in the liberated districts. The measures adopted provide that a minimum of 200,000 will be working in the devastated regions by March 20.

McCormick Out As Democratic Party Chairman

Washington Hears He Will Be Named Ambassador to Succeed W. G. Sharp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Vance C. McCormick has resigned as chairman of the Democratic National Committee and it is understood that he is under consideration for appointment as American Ambassador to France to succeed William Graves Sharp. Mr. Sharp's resignation, it is said, is now in the hands of the President, but no announcement of the fact has yet been made. The fact that Mr. McCormick has resigned became known here to-night, although there had been no suggestion of it when he sailed for France two weeks ago to assist with work in connection with the peace conference. He went to Paris in his capacity as the chairman of the War Trade Board, a position to which he was appointed last year. Sharp Said to Want Post. Officials at the White House declined to discuss the report that Mr. Sharp would return home to be succeeded by Mr. McCormick, but it seemed to have credence in other official circles. Mr. McCormick is said to have been in Paris for some time to return to this country for a rest after his arduous duties as the American representative at the French capital during the long years of war. Mr. Sharp, whose home is at Ellyria, was appointed ambassador to France June 12, 1914, and resigned from Congress to accept the post. He succeeded Myron T. Herrick in December, 1914. Mr. Sharp returned to the United States for a brief vacation in 1916, the only one he had during the war. Recently he was called home by the illness of his brother and is now in the United States, although it is understood that he expects to return to France soon. Mr. McCormick, who is a newspaper publisher of Harrisburg, Penn., was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1914 and was selected chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1916, conducting President Wilson's campaign in the fall of that year. Upon being appointed chairman of the War Trade Board after the United States entered the war, he devoted all his time to that work. It was said here to-night that Homer S. Cummings, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, very probably would succeed Mr. McCormick as the committee's chairman. He has directed the committee's work since Mr. McCormick became chairman of the War Trade Board, and directed the last Congressional campaign. He is an intimate friend of President Wilson.

Left Letter of Resignation

Before departing for France Mr. McCormick left his letter of resignation with the committee here, but this fact was not made public at the time because Mr. McCormick desired to personally inform the President of his decision. He reached Paris last Sunday.

On sailing Mr. McCormick expected that his work in connection with the peace conference would require his presence in France for six months. His friends here said to-night that the reason for his resignation was that he did not care for the committee chairmanship to be inactive for that length of time.

Mr. Sharp, before his appointment as envoy at Paris was under consideration at the American Embassy at Petrograd. Going to Paris soon after the war started, Mr. Sharp was from the first confronted with an unusual amount of work.

With the exception of Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Sharp has served longer than any of the American representatives at the capitals of the Entente powers, and he regarded by officials here as one of the ablest of the country's diplomatic envoys.

Greece Would Close Aegean Sea to Bulgars

Foreign Minister Quoted as Saying His Nation Must Have Rights to Bosphorus

PARIS, Jan. 14.—M. Politis, Greek Foreign Minister, and one of the three Greek plenipotentiaries to the peace conference, is reported by a Paris newspaper correspondent to have declared that the natural solution of the problem of Constantinople would be to adjudicate the city to Greece for a time, at the same time providing guarantees for the freedom of the Straits of the Bosphorus.

Regarding Bulgaria, M. Politis is quoted as follows: "Here there must be no complications. As to the Aegean must be secured to her for the sake of the security of Western Europe. Without this the Austro-Germans will again take up their dream of dominating the East."

Colonel House Slightly Ill; Expected to Be Out Soon

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Colonel Edward M. House has been slightly ill for the last few days. He was better to-day, and expects to be out again soon.

An unfriendly report of the death of Colonel House was circulated in an financial district yesterday.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS. If you have money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS from you. Liberty Bonds are the best way to win the war.

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Ukrainians Kill 2,000 in Raids On Przemyśl

City Bombarded in Furious Attacks by Bombs in Air and Guns on Land

Hundreds Die in Pogrom

Jews Slaughtered by Peasants, Who Accuse Them of Aiding the Bolsheviks

GENEVA, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—Two thousand persons have been killed at Przemyśl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch to the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here.

The Ukrainians have been bombarding Przemyśl for several days by land and by air, and conditions in the town are described as terrible.

The gas and electric plants have been destroyed and there is no light in the town. Water and food also are lacking.

WARSAW, Jan. 13. (By The Associated Press).—A pogrom is reported to have taken place at Berditschew, popularly known as the Jewish capital of the Ukraine, because of its all-Jewish population.

The trouble is reported to have occurred as a result of an attempt by peasants to disarm militia which Jews were organizing for their protection in all centres, which they anticipated would be necessary when the Moscow government broke up.

Reports received here give the number of persons killed as several hundred, while other hundreds are declared to have been wounded. There may be some exaggeration as to the extent of the casualties, however.

It is considered here that the conduct of the Jews lately have been weakened, as otherwise he would not have permitted the pogrom, his policy previously having been to protect them when possible.

It is said the Jews lately have been more bitterly hated because of their alleged Bolshevik tendencies, and also their employment by the Bolsheviks in many cases, they being the only intelligent or educated instruments obtainable for this work.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—An unconfirmed wireless message from Kiev says the Ukrainian directorate has fallen. The power in the city is now in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Bolsheviks Defeated In South; Prisoners And Guns Captured

ODESSA, Jan. 9.—General Denekine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Southern Russia, has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviks on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured.

After two days of fighting General Denekine captured Alexandria Grushchenska, the Bolsheviks losing a number of light field guns and machine guns.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).

The evacuation of Ufa, the centre of non-Bolshevik activity west of the Ural, by Russian and Czech-Slovak forces was hampered by treachery of railway employees, who allowed locomotives to freeze when the city was surrounded by 11,000 Bolsheviks. There was much fighting in the streets on December 30, attended by heavy losses on both sides.

On the afternoon of December 30, after bombarding the city, the Bolsheviks advanced on all sides and were joined by the railway men. The retreating forces, however, managed to make good their retreat.

30,000 Bolsheviks Are Marching Upon Warsaw

Columns Are Converging on Town, Which May Meet the Fate of Vilna

WARSAW, Jan. 12. (By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroad. They are advancing from Vilna, and have passed Zudare and Orani. Southwest of Lida they have reached Mosty, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Niemien River. Other columns are reported near Brest-Litovsk. The German evacuation of Bialystok is holding up the Bolshevik advance in that region.

The number of the enemy is unknown, the Poles not having sent aviators yet to investigate, but it is estimated that the Bolsheviks have 30,000 men. It is feared that Warsaw is in danger of meeting the fate of Vilna. The Poles have a certain number of soldiers in Posen which may be thrown against the Bolsheviks.

There will be little cause for alarm under three weeks, but the advance of the Bolsheviks has influenced sympathetic elements here. Reports of Spartacist abuses in Berlin had an immediate effect in Warsaw.

Roosevelt Wanted to Aid Town Where Son Is Buried

Colonel Asked Red Cross to Give Charnery Part of Nobel Prize Money

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt several days before his death requested the American Red Cross to donate \$5,000 of its share of the Nobel Peace Prize money received from him to the French village of Charnery, near which his son, Quentin, is buried.

In making this announcement to-day, the Red Cross said Colonel Roosevelt did not designate the form of the gift and that wishes of the population of the village are now being consulted by the Red Cross Commission in France.

Reds Threaten to Shoot 30 Swiss as Reprisal

GENEVA, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—The Bolshevik government in Petrograd has telegraphed an ultimatum to the Swiss Federal authorities, saying that unless thirty Bolsheviks, who were arrested and imprisoned in the Fortress of Savatan, in the Canton of Valais, are released before February 1, thirty Swiss citizens in Petrograd will be shot without trial. There is great indignation here over the situation.

The Bolshevik movement seems to be spreading in the Rhine towns and in North Switzerland, to which Mme. Angelica Balabanova, a Russian, who recently was expelled, has returned secretly with several million rubles for the carrying out of Bolshevik propaganda. The police are searching for her.

Ebert Orders Public Armed To Curb 'Reds'

Berlin Troops Will Be Withdrawn, Except Guard to Insure a Fair Election

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A German wireless dispatch received here says civilians will be armed to defend Berlin.

Gustav Noske, in charge of the government's defensive measures, delivered a speech in front of the Foreign Office on Sunday thanking the troops for what they have accomplished. He said troops had been collected for threatened troubles in the East, but they had been employed in Berlin instead. It was impossible to restore order at the frontiers while in the capital night was going before light.

Noske added that as soon as Berlin was normal the troops would be sent to their original destination, but a sufficient number would be retained to safeguard the elections for the Assembly.

The speaker concluded by saying the German government had not forgotten for an instant its duty to its brethren in the East, and had done everything to protect them in the future, securely and lastingly, against "Polish despotism."

Spartacist Leaders Executed

Members of the Spartacus faction have been court-martialed and executed, according to another wireless dispatch from Berlin, picked up here. The dispatch follows:

"The number of killed and wounded during recent fighting has been extraordinarily high, but the exact figures are not known as yet. The

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U. S. to Preserve Monroe Doctrine Despite Any League; 3,000,000 Tons of German Ships Demanded

Vessels Will Be Operated by America to Carry Food and Soldiers

Supplies Will Be Sent to Teutons

Fats and Breadstuffs Will Be Permitted to Pass the British Blockade Lines

By George W. Wickersham

PARIS, Jan. 14.—I have just learned that a delegation consisting of Admiral Benson, Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, and a staff representing American shipping interests; Norman Davis, representing the United States Treasury Department; Mr. Sheldon, representing the War Trade Board, and similar delegations from four Allied governments, together with representatives of the new Supreme Council of Supply and Relief, are starting to-day for Marchienne to meet German delegates to discuss with them and arrange for the delivery to representatives of the associated governments of two million tons of German cargo shipping and one million tons of German passenger shipping, in accordance with Herbert Hoover's demands that all idle German ships be used for the purpose of feeding the peoples of Europe, who have been brought to the verge of destitution as the result of German aggression.

It is proposed that these ships be operated by the United States government and that a large part of them be used to transport American soldiers from Europe, as well as Canadians and Australians, bringing foodstuffs on their return trips. By this means the American boys can be got home in very much shorter time than otherwise would be possible and adequate provision be made for the transportation of foodstuffs to Europe which will avert an impending famine.

If this plan is accomplished it is proposed that Germany be permitted to import in regulated quantities fats and breadstuffs through the blockade. It is understood that the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief has ascertained

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Allies to Seize All Hidden U-Boats

PARIS, Jan. 14. (By the Associated Press).—A report presented to the Allied council having charge of the carrying out of the naval terms of the armistice stated, according to the morning newspapers, that the Inter-Allied commission which visited Kiel and Wilhelmshaven discovered submarines under construction in slips, which the enemy thought would be overlooked. The report adds that the Germans contended that they were entitled to retain possession of the underwater craft.

According to the report, the discovery at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven led to the finding of other vessels and, consequently, the new terms of the armistice will require the surrender of all submarines already built and the destruction of those on the ways.

French Insist Poland Is Lost If Allies Delay

Paris Press Contends 'Reds' Can Be Checked Only by Armed Intervention

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Out of the great mass of problems before the Allied representatives, first one and then another attains the front of the stage and rouses discussion for a few hours or days in the Paris press. The problem now before the Allied commissioners and the vast international public gathered here is that of Poland and of the American attitude toward that nation.

On behalf of the American commission Secretary Lansing to-day denied the "Temps" statement of yesterday that the United States had agreed to employ troops in Poland; he denied also that the American government had approved intervention by the Allies there.

The Allies, of course, have entire freedom of action without America, but in this problem, as in many others, they desire American participation. What the British position is I am unable to state, but the French seem to desire action, while the American position seems to be entirely negative, except in the matter of food relief.

The Polish problem, like each of the other hundred problems before the

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Armistice Envoys Start for Treves; Wilson Continues Paris Conferences

Forty Plans to Safeguard Peace

Teutons To Be Ordered to Not Move Gold Reserve; Council Meeting To-day

PARIS, Jan. 14. (9:17 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—The conference of President Wilson with Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur J. Balfour this afternoon gave opportunity for a most satisfactory exchange of views on the subjects coming up for settlement at to-morrow's session of the Supreme War Council. The hope is expressed that this will result in giving greater speed to the work of both the Supreme War Council and the inter-Allied peace conference. The President also received Premier Vassitch, Serbian Minister to France, and Mme. Vassitch.

It is expected that the sittings of the war council will occupy the entire day. One of the questions to be discussed is the official language to be used during the sessions. It appears also that the question of representation has not been entirely solved, and this matter will come up for further discussion.

It is said to-night that the supposition that the French language has been decided upon as the only tongue to be used in the conference is at least premature.

Parliament Occupies Premier

The opening session of Parliament and the Cabinet meeting to-day took up the attention of Premier Clemenceau and his collaborators, so that little opportunity was afforded for a further conference with the French statesmen before to-morrow's meeting. It is not thought that there will be any difficulty in settling the questions of language, procedure and representation, though, in view of the number of nations represented and their varying interests, the question of representation may develop a somewhat lengthy discussion.

Nearly forty different plans for a league of nations are now before the American delegates. Each has points of merit, but many contain sections directly at variance with the ideas forming the bases of the other outlines.

In order that the inter-Allied conference may benefit by all this matter it is to be held before a commission created for the purpose. It is even probable that it will be submitted separately to each delegation, to hasten a conclusion.

American Ideals Safeguarded

So far as they have expressed themselves, the Americans, after a painstaking examination, which is still in progress, find nothing, it is declared, which endangers any American ideals, such as the Monroe Doctrine, for instance.

One point upon which the Americans will insist, it is understood, is whatever project is adopted it shall be included in the treaty which officially terminates the world war.

Respecting Monday's meeting of the Supreme War Council, Premier Clemenceau said to-day:

"We finished, first of all, with the armistice, and there, I think, we did good work. Then we continued our examination of the procedure for the conference, notably the representation of the small powers. As to the conference itself, which should meet on Thursday, it had to be postponed until Saturday on account of the absence of the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando."

The four American armistice representatives started to-day for Treves, where Marshal Foch is presenting the new terms to the German commission.

The party consisted of Admiral William Shepherd Benson, chief of operations for the United States Navy; Norman H. Davis, representing the United States Treasury; Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the American Shipping Board, and Louis P. Sheldon, who will represent Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator.

German Shipping Demanded

The economic terms approved by yesterday's session of the Supreme War Council, to be imposed for the extension of the armistice, provide that Germany shall hand over to the Allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the Allies to re-occupy Germany and such adjacent countries as may be decided upon.

The terms also require the restitution of all manufacturing machinery, etc., taken from the invaded regions which it is possible to identify. This was decided upon in view that it would bring about a quicker revival of eco-

The Ear at the Keyhole

